

OUR SCHOOLS AND POLITICS

ABRAHAM FLENNER PROTESTS JOINING OF THE TWO.

He Points Out That Suggested Gaylor Charter Would Throw New York Into Plunge From Which Other Cities Have Had to Extricate Themselves.

Abraham Fleenner, who had already gone on record with other educational experts as opposed to the educational chapter of the so-called Gaylor charter, said yesterday that the experience of other cities has pointed conclusively that only one can come from planning the school system upon the same basis as the other departments of city work.

"The question as to whether the board ought to be paid," said Mr. Fleenner, "is subordinate to the consideration of the sort of board the city of New York really requires. The proper functions of the board of education are to determine the general lines of policy, to have supervision of business matters and to keep educational experts in touch with intelligent lay opinion. These are functions that can be discharged by public spirited men and women who devote part of their time and energy to educational interests. People of this kind do not need to be paid for services of this nature."

The experience of other cities has shown, Mr. Fleenner said, that the introduction of a paid board results inevitably in the displacement of the public spirited citizen by individuals interested in salaries rather than in education. He added:

"Matters would be aggravated rather than helped if payment resulted in the members of the board giving all their time to the management of the school system, for the certain result would be that the control of strictly technical details, such as the appointment of teachers, the arrangement of courses of study, the grading of classes, the choice of textbooks, would be withdrawn from the hands of the superintendent to be placed in the hands of the board. It appears that the Mayor's charter proposes this change—a change, I may add, which runs counter to the lesson taught by the experience of every municipality in the United States which has succeeded in recent years in improving its public school system."

Continuing his analysis of the paid board system, Mr. Fleenner said:

"In making appointments on a board of this kind two alternatives are possible, both of which will prove on examination to be objectionable. The paid board may be constituted of laymen devoting their entire time to the educational system. In that case the proposed charter vests them with a responsibility which they are trained to discharge, for it makes them the administrators of the entire school system at every point. In order to avoid this criticism recourse may be had to the second alternative, the unpaid board may be constituted of educational experts. In that event the expert force has simply been doubled, for the superintendent and his assistants already constitute such a body."

"The fact is that the entire proposition confuses the proper relationship which should exist between a board of trustees and the teachers or faculty of a school system or university. The board of trustees can select a superintendent or a university president. It can on general lines advise with its appointees, but it cannot take their places or discharge their functions. Any attempt to transfer the responsibility for the management of educational details from the expert educators in actual charge to a board, whether it be a lay board or a technical board, would result in New York, as it has resulted elsewhere in demoralization, friction and confusion."

Mr. Fleenner said that the difficulties of the situation already pointed out would be much aggravated by "the very obvious opportunities that the charter leaves for the effective exercise of political pull in case a small paid board of education should be made up of members amenable to influence of this kind." It is his opinion after having been closely in touch with the educational system of the city that "no American city is as yet in sufficiently secure possession of non-partisan municipal government to make such an experiment anything but dangerous in the highest degree."

Another point of vital importance in which the proposed educational chapter fails in Mr. Fleenner's opinion is the one relating to the income assured the school system.

"Under the proposed charter," he said, "the school system loses the assurance of a minimum annual income such as it now enjoys. It is dependent wholly upon the annual appropriation of the city. The welfare of the school system is thus needlessly involved with all the other insatiable demands upon the city treasury. As things now stand, the city school system is in the same position as those State universities in the middle West which are insured by the State constitutions an annual mill tax, an action which the State legislatures regard as annual appropriations commensurate with the needs created by expansion. It is a significant fact that the leading State universities of the middle West are those which derive their incomes in this way."

Mr. Fleenner does not believe with those who hold that the educational system can be interested in the city's affairs on other city departments. He said:

"The argument in favor of putting the school system on the basis of a city department is based on an analogy. It is argued that because the fire department or the police department is a city department, so ought the educational department to be. This would be sound enough if it were not for the fact that the fire department or the police department has been able to expel politics from its schools except by giving the schools a limited independence of the municipal government. In the case of the fire department, Boston, Louisville and elsewhere that if the school system is partly detached, non-partisan, intelligent citizens can be interested in the city's affairs. This constitutes the able to select expert officials on their merits and gladly confer upon these officials complete educational authority."

Mr. Fleenner was long in close touch with the educational tribulations of Louisville, where, as he says, "the schools have for years been politics ridden," and he spoke of it as an example of the danger of putting schools into politics. There, he said, "the reform in the character and constitution of the board was followed at once by the change of the political regime and the appointment in its place of a non-resident expert who had been a member of the Louisville Teachers' College. For the first time in the history of the city educational considerations, untrammelled by political or personal pull, are determining the details of the city's educational administration."

If you doubt politics and the schools in the Louisville case, in Louisville you start with trouble, says Mr. Fleenner, and he thinks that New York ought to profit by

CHURCH KEEPS THE \$500,000

ALTHOUGH LADEN WROTE THAT HE WAS AVOIDING THE LAW.

He Wanted to Give More Than Half His Estate to Catholic Orphan Asylum, but Succeeded in Disposing of Only That Much Archbishop Defendant.

A suit against Archbishop John M. Farley to declare invalid a bequest of \$500,000 to his predecessor, Archbishop Corrigan, on the ground that a secret agreement existed between the testator, John Laden, and Archbishop Corrigan to avoid the laws of the State of New York and to devote practically the entire estate to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, was dismissed yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The suit was brought by the grand-daughter, Marion Guernsey Campion, and although her mother, Mary Louise Campion, was made a defendant, she was really a plaintiff. They insisted that Laden violated the law by devising half his estate to Mrs. Campion for life and the principal of that share to the orphan asylum, under the understanding that he was to transfer the share to the orphan asylum, and the other half to the Arch-bishop under the contingency that there should be no issue of the daughter. The estate of John Laden, who died in 1904, was valued at \$1,000,000. The title was taken from the Anna C. Meyer estate through Cornelius G. Kolff. L. H. Meyer bought the land about forty years ago, when that portion of Staten Island was unimproved. Mr. Meyer took a particular pride in improving the place and it is said to have spent more than \$500,000 on it; in fact it was one of the show places of the island for many years.

For a long time a committee of which Thomas F. Woodcock of the New York Stock Exchange and president of the Laymen's League is a most active member, has been searching everywhere for a suitable property for the requirements of the order, which has enrolled in its membership some of the best known laymen of the Roman Catholic Church in Manhattan. Many places in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut were inspected and Fox Hill Villa was the one finally selected because of many reasons. Its special adaptability for the purposes of the body appealed to the committee the moment they saw it. It has a great deal of natural beauty and is so situated that the members may reach it in an hour from almost any part of Manhattan. The place will be renamed Mount Maurea in honor of the Spanish town of Maurea, where St. Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Jesuit order, wrote his famous spiritual exercises.

It was announced yesterday that the property besides being restored to the great beauty which characterized it during the former owner's life will be improved by the erection of an imposing structure on the hill in the rear of the grounds. The league, of which Archbishop Farley is the honorary president and the Rev. T. J. Shealy spiritual director, was founded by a group of twenty men who assembled at Fordham University in 1894. It was incorporated in 1899. They inaugurated a practice among Catholic men of this part of the country of retiring for three days for prayer and fasting, and the practice has since spread to other parts of the country. A great number of them have attended similar retreats at Fordham and at Keyser Island. So many wanted to attend that it has become a regular feature of the year. The league is covering the entire twelve months. It was necessary to have larger quarters, and the purchase of the Staten Island property was imperative.

It was announced yesterday that the exercise mapped out by the soldiers of Ignatius of Loyola will constitute the special work at Mount Maurea. The Laymen's League for Retreats and Social Studies will have complete charge of the retreat movement in this part of the country. Besides developing this particular branch, the organization will bring the Catholic spiritual life into the center of systematic study of social questions and Catholic apologetics with the object of training Catholic speakers and writers of the day. There will be a mass meeting of laymen at Carnegie Hall on May 10 to discuss plans and purposes of the organization.

MRS. HILL'S COAT BRINGS \$7,030.

Garment Seized by the Government Was Valued at \$4,000.

Mrs. Roberta Menges Corwin Hill's \$5,000 Russian sable coat, which she pleaded guilty to smuggling in last winter, was sold at public auction yesterday by Marshal Henkel to D. F. Mann of the Geneva Fur Company at 3 West Thirty-seventh street for \$7,030. The bidding, which was not very brisk, started at \$2,000. The coat was a black and white waist and black skirt and two gold rings which were confiscated from Mrs. Hill. The coat and rings were sold for \$7,030 for \$4 each to the same purchaser.

Earthquake Fell in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 28.—The seismograph at St. Ignatius College conservatory recorded an earthquake early today. The main shock occurred at 4:07 o'clock. Father Odenbach, the observer, believes the centre of the disturbance was not far distant.

The Brooklyn Y. W. C. A. Fund.

The contributions to the \$400,000 fund being raised by the Brooklyn Young Women's Christian Association amounted to \$14,025 yesterday. The total amount has been subscribed is \$261,498.

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Flaws in the New Charter

Provisions Regarding Comptroller's Powers Discussed at the First Session—Citizens Union Agent Says There's Been No Time to Consider It.

The provisions of the new Gaylor charter relating to the Finance Department and intended, its opponents say, to deprive the Comptroller of much of his auditing power were taken up yesterday afternoon at the first hearing on the proposed charter before the joint City Committee of the Legislature in the Aldermanic chamber in the City Hall.

Douglas Mathewson, Deputy Comptroller, was the first opponent. For the most part his argument followed the lines already set forth by Comptroller Prendergast in his statement attacking the charter. Following the Deputy Comptroller Lawrence Arnold Tanner appeared to represent the Citizens Union.

Mr. Tanner said that one of the first objections to the bill was that the time it had been in the hands of the public was so short that it was difficult to give it proper consideration. One of the members of the committee interrupted him with the question why the committee should "waste their time considering half baked objections which had not been thoroughly thought out."

Mr. Tanner began with the provisions of the charter taking away powers from the Comptroller and said that in municipal government it always is best to have claims adjusted by a man elected for that purpose. It is unwise, he thought, to give the power to any one man of paying out city money without check. The Comptroller, he said, is elected solely to look after the city's finances. This is not a division of responsibility. The more you concentrate power in the hands of the Mayor, the more need there will be for an independent body to serve as a check.

At this point there came another interruption from the committee, one of the members wanting to know what the Mayor had to do with the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Tanner replied that the Corporation Counsel was an appointee of the Mayor. Senator Rose asked if the whole question was not whether the hands of the Corporation Counsel should be tied until he is practically helpless. Mr. Tanner thought this was practically a statement of the case.

Mr. Tanner said that the proposition to take away the powers of an elective officer before his term of office had expired had been called in other jurisdictions a "ripper bill." Then he was asked to define a "ripper bill." In reply to another question Mr. Tanner said that the organization he represented was in favor of concentration of responsibility, but not of taking powers away from an elective officer in his term of office and giving them to an appointive officer. Assemblyman Foley asked why the Citizens Union had changed its attitude since it advocated the Finance Department, while he also took powers from an elective officer. Mr. Tanner replied that the Finance Department was not to take effect until the end of the term for which the officer was elected.

Henry Bruere, representing the Bureau of Municipal Research, opposed taking the Real Estate Bureau from the Comptroller as a member of the Sinking Fund Commission. He also did not favor the transfer of powers of settlement of claims from the Comptroller to the Corporation Counsel as advisable.

The principal effect of the new charter, Mr. Bruere said, "is to make the office of the city also the auditor." While there is strong reason, he said, for giving the Corporation Counsel a wide range of power over claims arising out of negligence, the Bureau of Municipal Research was opposed to giving him charge of all claims, even to those having to do with the purchase of supplies.

Other changes, Mr. Bruere said, meant that millions of dollars for salaries might be turned over to the heads of departments at the discretion of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and paid out without check or audit. Another objection was that the new charter does not provide for proper auditing of the city's whole expenditures. A proper system of auditing, Mr. Bruere said, would be a most effective means of securing economy.

In the last few years, Mr. Bruere said, "improvements have been made in handling the city's finances which have been of influence in other cities all over the country. At present the Finance Department is overlooked in the new charter. The first principle of good business, the balance sheet, has been forgotten."

Mr. Bruere did not see any good reason why the bureau of statistics should be transferred from the Finance Department to the Commissioner of Accounts. There, he said, it would only be assimilated and would go out of existence. If it were desirable to transfer it at all, Mr. Bruere thought it ought to go to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, where it could be used in doing the work of the board. Proper requirements for reports were another omission in the charter, Mr. Bruere said.

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS.

THE PLAYHOUSE, 4th St. N. Y. 2nd St. N. Y. 3rd St. N. Y. 4th St. N. Y. 5th St. N. Y. 6th St. N. Y. 7th St. N. Y. 8th St. N. Y. 9th St. N. Y. 10th St. N. Y. 11th St. N. Y. 12th St. N. Y. 13th St. N. Y. 14th St. N. Y. 15th St. N. Y. 16th St. N. Y. 17th St. N. Y. 18th St. N. Y. 19th St. N. Y. 20th St. N. Y. 21st St. N. Y. 22nd St. N. Y. 23rd St. N. Y. 24th St. N. Y. 25th St. N. Y. 26th St. N. Y. 27th St. N. Y. 28th St. N. Y. 29th St. N. Y. 30th St. N. Y. 31st St. N. Y. 32nd St. N. Y. 33rd St. N. Y. 34th St. N. Y. 35th St. N. Y. 36th St. N. Y. 37th St. N. Y. 38th St. N. Y. 39th St. N. Y. 40th St. N. Y. 41st St. N. Y. 42nd St. N. Y. 43rd St. N. Y. 44th St. N. Y. 45th St. N. Y. 46th St. N. Y. 47th St. N. Y. 48th St. N. Y. 49th St. N. Y. 50th St. N. Y. 51st St. N. Y. 52nd St. N. Y. 53rd St. N. Y. 54th St. N. Y. 55th St. N. Y. 56th St. N. Y. 57th St. N. Y. 58th St. N. Y. 59th St. N. Y. 60th St. N. Y. 61st St. N. Y. 62nd St. N. Y. 63rd St. N. Y. 64th St. N. Y. 65th St. N. Y. 66th St. N. 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